## CUBAN EMANCIPATION.

THE EVENT CELEBRATED AT THE LIN-COLY MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Eloquent Oration by Col. G. W. Willlams-History of Human Bondsge-An Address Replete With Interesting Matter and Statistical Data.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, Col. Williams delivered the following oration at the Lincoln Memorial Church of Washington before a large and intelligent audience. The royal decree and the resolutions are given below, together with Col. Williams's

BOYAL BECREE.

publication of this decree in the Island of Caba.

The authorities shall cause the provisions of the march section of the regulation of the 8th of May, 1881, to be scrupulously observed, and the emancipated slaves to be at once formisted with the schedule which the article 8 of the said regulation refers to.

The provincial and local boards, instituted by the 15th article of the law of Feb. 13, 1990, are abrolanded, and all the provisions contrary to the present decree are null and vold.

Issued at the royal palace of Madrid this 7th day of October, in the year 1846.

Manta Chustina.

By the minister of the colonies:

By the minister of the colonies: GERMAN GERMANO.

refore, i.e. it it is the citizens of the capital y of the United States, convened for the pose of calebrating the extinction of very its North America, extend our cordial anks to senor German Gamazo, tate minister of the Spanish colonies, who framed and sented the law of Feb. 13, 1880, upon which decree was based; to the council of minister and the minister of the spanish colonies, and to the majesty, the queen, for this diagnalied service to freedom and civilization.

tion.

Resolved, That we extend our congratulations to the people of Cuba in general and to
the ex-slaves in particular upon this, their deliverance from the bighting curs of slavery;
and wish for the island tranquility and Proscentry.

Resided, That a copy of these resolutions and the oration of the historian, Col. George W. Williams, be sent to his excellency the spanish minister at Washington, to be forwarded to ber majesty the queen of Spain.

of party put together would be searcely a grain in the balance, when compared to the dissolution of honorable friendships, the pursuit of estilish ends, the want of concert in council, the absence of a settled policy in toreign affairs, the corruption of separate statesmen.—Lord John Rossell. turies. The Spanish nation has sent its energies, talents, and blood into every part of this new world here in the west. The population of the United States of America

of this new world here in the west. The population of the United States of America is about 60,000,000, but we have overlooked the fact that there are 55,000,000 inhabitants in America who speak the Spanish language. There are nine South American Republics whose people speak the Spanish language—Argentine, Bolivia, Chill, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, There are five Central American republics whose citizens speak the Spanish language—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador. There is the republic of Mexico, our next door neighbor, also. There is but one kingdom in America—Brazil—and its people also speak Spanish. We hear a good deal about teaching Garman in our common gebools. It is wrong to urge this departure. The German should be taught English, because he becomes an adopted citizen of the United States. But since there are sixteen republics and one kingdom in America speaking Spanish, and since our commercial relations with these covernments are speaking Spanish, and since our commercial relations with these governments are intimate and important, it is manifestly the duty of our government to accomplish three things—namely: 1, Teach its navai and army officers the Spanish language, history, and literature thoroughly; 2. Found schools where the officers and sailors of our merchant where the officers and sailors of our merchant marine could learn the Spanish language and the geography, horticultural, agricul-tural, and mineral resources of those coun-tries, and become acquainted with their laws; 3. Establish, under the direction of the State Department, a school of instruc-tion for the consular and diplomatic officers to be sent to the Latin-speaking republics; and require more elaborate, systematic, and require from consular officers. d regular reports from consular officers. and regular reports from consular officers. Our back-door neighbors diggling the Panama canal across the isthmus speak Spanish. Let us meditate upon these things; the hour and the occasion are pregnant with meaning and instinct with interest; let the republic go forward.

The following table is eloquent to our

State.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
Argentine	1888	\$60,090,052	\$81,216,163
Hollyla		9,381,973	6,150,000
Brazil		108,354,000	90,354,800
Child	1883	71,649,522	49,438,021
Colombia		14,857,000	2,081,80
Costa Riea		2,431,785 7,193,645	6,000,000
Ecoador	1654	4,938,000	3,382,000
Honduras		1.675,000	ent monertains
Mexico		46,875,800	30.271,000
Nicaragua		4.022.000	3,362,000
Paraguay,		1,572,000	1,448,000
i'eru		7,959,635	11,654,74
salvador		6,065,799	2,646,629
Santo Domingo	1884	2,080,256	1,900.700
L'eugusy	1884	48,450,000	21,620,000
Venezuela	1881	19,300,000	17,890,000

Excess of exports over imports ... 76,255,434 MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES. SD GENTLEMEN: On the 7th ultimo Maria Christina,
queen regent of Spain, signed at the royal
palace in Madrid a decree enancipating the
alaces in the Island of Cuba, a dependency
of the Spanish crown. The promulgation
of this notable act thrilled the civilized world
with a sentiment of gladness, and the friends
of liberty and progress here are met to celabrate this signal victory for humanity. It
is proper to let the light of truth shine upon
the page of Spanish history, turned by the is proper to let the light of truth shine upon this page of Spanish history, turned by the royal hand for our contemplation. The Spaniards have draws their clood from a greater variety of stocks than any race in Europe, but the great majority of this people doubtless descended from the venerable Celiberians, inhabiting the peninsula, Early in their tribal life, however, there were numerous and powerful Carthaginian and Phomician settlements in Spain on the sustern seaboard. The Romans soon penetrated Spain and stamped their powerful character upon nearly every trated Spain and stamped their powerful character upon nearly every phase of Spanish life. As early as the third ceatury, before the Christian era, Spain, or fheria of the Greeks, placed a powerful merchant martne upon the seas, and the ships of Tarshis became far-famed in the east. The Phondelan military power had laid tribute upon a large tract of Spanish territory, and Hamilear, the Carthiginian solder, had founded the city of Barcelons.

olier, had founded the city of Barcelona. Hamiltan, in a treaty with the Romans, stipulated not to advance the Carthaginian standard heyond the Iberus (Ebro), which was ciolated, however, in the destruction of signatum, by his son Hamiltan, the most dinastriaus of Carthaginian generals. This had faith resulted in the second Punic war. The Romans drove the Carthaginians from the nentinula in 1966 B. C., but it was not until 25 B. C. that the Indomitable and sullen Cantabri and Astures, in the extreme north of Spain, surrendered their arms to Augustus. The Roman authority was everywhere established; and for three centuries Spain enjoyed great prosperity, and the strength of her roads and aqueducts and amphitheater is still attested by magnificent ruins, the admiration of modern travelers. had founded the city of Barcelons.

of the Visigoths, although acknowledging

nominal dependence to the Roman em-

peror, established a Gothic monarchy in Ustalonia.

Near the close of the sixth century the Vandals and Alans were expelled, and Spain made prodigious strides toward a high civilization. But the invasion of the country by the Mohammedan Moora, and the death of King Roderic in the battle of Guadalete, Sunday, July 26, A. D. 711, put as end to the rule of the Christian kings, and resulted in the establishment of Moorish domination. The Christians, although conquered, were not vanquished, for with the combined forces of Castile, Leon, Navarre, Aragon, and Portugal they defeated their foces, the Moors, on the plains of Tolosa, July 16, 1312. Thus the Moors were expelled from Spain and another epoch of history begun, and by a unious repetition of events of great importance 600 years later, the power of Napoleon was broken in the peninsula at the battle of Salamanca, July 22, 1812.

July 22, 1812. In the action o' Tolosa 100,000 men fell Whereas, under the proposition of the minister of the colonies, and by common consent of the colonies and the colonies of the colonies of the state of the colonies of the state of the colonies shall coose immediately after the publication of this decree in the Island of Cobs.

The authorities shall coose immediately after the publication of the decree in the Island of Cobs.

The authorities shall coose immediately after the publication of the series of the same of th had maintained for centuries, Spain began to rise in greatness among the powers of Europe. The Roman and Moorish inva-sions had left many excellent impressions upon Spanish char-eter and manners. Roman architecture, law-learning, liter-ature, logic, and oratory had been adopted by the Spaniards, and the delicate poesy and graceful forms of Moorish expression atill linger in Castillan speech. National tranquility gave opportunity for study, and Spanish literature and manners were in had maintained for centuries, Spain began

tranquility gave opportunity for study, and Spanish literature and manners were in vogue in all the courts of Europe.

Turning from a contemplation of herself, Spain became deeply interested in problems of geography and discovery; and history records that among the great navigators and geographers of the lifteenth and sixteenth centuries none were greater than those furnished by Spain.

Three events of commanding luterest are the connecting links between Spanish and American history. Christopher Columbus, believing that the world was spherical thought that by suiling due west he would

believing that the world was spherical, thought that by sailing due west he would reach the east, which was, in 1470, reported as abounding in riches. He hoped also to discover many new islands in the east. Thoroughly convinced of the accuracy of his speculations, he sought the favor of John II, king of Portugal. Chagrined at the duplicity of the king and depressed by the death of his wife, Columbus departed for Spain in 1484, where he sought the favor of Ferdinand and Isabella. For eighteen years Columbus, nothing dainted, urged his theories upon the attention of the Spanish court. At Where slavery is, there liberty cannot be; and a here liberty is, there slavery cannot be; and a here liberty is, there slavery cannot be.

Party has no doubt its evils; but all the evils of party put together would be searcely a grain in the balance, when compared to the dissolution of honorable friendships, the pursuit of collection ends, the want of concert in council, the absence of a settled policy in toreign arisis, the corruption of separate statesmen. Lord Lohn Russell.

The emancipation of the slaves in Cuba is the most notable event in North America for the space of two decades. The institute of the statement of the slaves of the slaves in cuba cannot be.

Where slavery is, there liberty cannot be; and as the space of the searce by a grain in the balance, when compared to the dissolution of party put together would be searcely a grain in the balance. When compared to the dissolution of the Spanish of the final to sea the final to set out upon his long contemplated voyage. On Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, the eyes fell upon and his heart was gladdened by the discovery of this western world. Juan Ponce de Leon, a Spanish veterab, and at one time a compared to the most notable event in North America for the space of two decades. The institute of the space of two decades are the same time. With the weight of years upon the content of the spanish court. At last Isabella was moved by the eloquence of his wasting, and aided by the family of the Pinzons. furnished the means by which he was enabled to set out upon his long contemplated voyage. On Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, 1492, his eyes fell upon and his heart was gladdened by the discovery of this was canbied to set out upon his long contemplated voyage. On Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, 1492, his eyes fell upon and his heart was gladdened by the discovery of this was canbied to set out upon his long contemplated voyage. On Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, his eyes fell upon and his heart was gladdened by the discovery of this was canbied to set out upon his long to prove the proving a seco same time. With the weight of years upon him he was captivated by that romantic story of the fountain said to restore youth and health to all who bathed in its waters and health to all who battled in its waters.
During a voyage in which he sought to discover the fabled waters, on Easter Sunday.
March 27, 1512, he discovered the peninsulawhich separates the Gulf of Mexico from
the Atlantic ocean.

In May, 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, once a distinguished associate of Pizarro, having aided in the stupendons undertaising of securing Peru to the Spanish crown, set sail from 'davana with 600 sailors and many priests. He landed at the bay of Spiritu Santo, on the western coast of Florida, on the 30th of May. After several severe conflicts with the natives and many hardships, De Soto discovered the Mississippi river near the thirty fifth parallel, in the latter part of April, 1541.

To Spain, therefore, is due the honor of three great events. The discovery of Amer.

To Spin, therefore, is the the non-roll three great events. The discovery of America, of the penins his scrarating the Gulf of Mexico from the \$liantic ocean, and of the Misaissippi river. All honor to Spain for this noble service for mankind!

treaty of Utrecht, had engaged to furnish his Catholic majesty, the king of Spain, 4,800 negroes slaves annually for the space of thirty years. These slaves were to be delivered in the Spanish West Indies, and 4,000 of each yearly number were to bring to the British treasury \$33.33½ per capita. It was remarkable that England should have been as every for the grand sligner. It was remarkable that England should have been so eager for the grand alliance against the Bourbons, giving her the exclusive right of stealing slaves for Spanish North America and the coast of America. Spain put a new word into our dictionary when Charles II, who, as the successor of Ferdinand, concluded an "assiento" with the Flemings. Then again, Spain, in 1580, concluded a similar treaty with the Genose and with the Portuguese in 1606. And when Phillip V ascended the Spanish throne in 1702 the French Guinea Company, taking the name of the Assien'o company, secured the name of the Assisn's company, taking the name of the Assisn's company, secured from him the monopoly of furnishing Af-rican slaves to his colonial possessions for the space of ten years. As we have already said, it was next transferred to Eugland. A misunderstanding growing out of this in-famous contract, largely contributed in bringing about the war between those na-tions in 1730.

tions to 1730.
But history is often stranger than fletion.
England was careful, in remembering the
past, to forget the events of the year 1588,
wherein Phillip II, of Spain, sent the invincible armada against the British metropolis.
It consisted of 150 ships, carrying 2,650 great
guns, 8,000 sallors, 20,000 troops, and 2,000
volunteers.

volunteers.

This hurried glance at Spanish history may aid in a study of the lessons of the occasion.

may aid in a study of the lessons of the occasion.

Mexico and the South American republics, the offspring of the Spanish crown, have succeeded, under the greatest difficulties, in ridding themselves of slavery. The statesmen in those youthful nations have long ago realized that slavery in a republic is a constant menace to free jestitutions, and have noted that their growth and progress have kept pace with the laws seeking the extinction of human bondage. All history, ancient and modern, Fagan and Christian, furnishes uniform testimosy against slavery, the sum of all villianies. Always a curse, but never a blessing, it has imposed more suffering u, on mankind than any other evil since the world began As the enlightening and vivifying influences of the Curistian religion have prevailed among

Mexico from the standard ocean of Mississpip river. All honor to Spain for this noble service for mankind!

Now turn back a few pages of Spanish history and we are confronted by three remarkable events, of which she cannot boast. Spain, under the Moors, during the personal possibility of the spanish of the first first and the service for mankind to manitain and enforce the mandates from Madrid. Thus the island history and we are confronted by three remarkable events, of which she cannot boast. Spain, under the Moors, during the region of Juzef Ben Taxfin, in 1986, imported the first African slaves into Europe. A company of merchants, trading with the city of Gazza, which lay deep in the deserts of Guinea, sold first 180 to Taxfin: but the exchanged them for young boys on the coast of Andalusia. Subsequently he purity the class of Andalusia. Subsequently he purity the coast of Andalusia. Subsequently he purity the states of Andalusia. Subsequently he purity the coast of Andalusia. Subsequently he purity the same a mounted body guard.

In 1365 the Spaniards introduced negro slaves, and employed them as a mounted body guard.

In 1373 her Britanic majesty, by the treaty of Utrecht, had engaged to furnish his Catholic majesty, the king of Spain, and the troops of the definition of the first form and different thing to protect them in the laise of citizenship, but it is quite an other and different thing to protect them in the layful derivation of the constructionist in the richts of citizenship, but it is quite an other and different thing to protect them in the layful derivation of the charge of the most railed to maintain and enforce the mandates from Madrid. Thus the island the richts and different thing to protect them in the layful derivation of the charge of the most railed in reconstructionist in the mandation of the charge of the most railed in resulted in the disconstructionist in America cannot complain of the charge of the most railed in reconstructionist in the richts of citizenship, but it is quite an o to the island, but freedom to easlaved humanity as surely as heat follows light or the rising sun! So God works wondrously for HIs creatures; and when the titled vassals of an earthly court refuse to march at the charlot wheels of reforms, tending to re establish the rights of the human race.

There was another pressure brought to bear in behalf of Cuban emancipation. The United States felt humiliated at the sight of her next door neighbor weighted down by of her next door neighbor weighed down by

in state or church that it did not affect. It hampered national presperity, controlled courts, influenced legislation, and threw its dark shadow against the otherwise bright sky of a great republic. And, at last, menacing the life of the nation, it plotted treason and sought the destruction of the United States government. The way to national freedom lay through the red soa of a great fratricidal war. With the results of that war fixed in the constitution as living, legal verities—the deductions of war; and with the approbation of the English speaking and Germanic nations of Europe, Cuban slavery was doomed and Spanish statesmen knew it. The American nation was a profound factor in the emancipation of Cuban slaves. Having wiped the foul stain from her own flag, her people could declare—

1 would not have a lake slave to till my

there was another pressure brought to bear in behalf of Cuban emancipation. The United States felt humiliated at the sight of her next doorneighbor weighed down by chains, and the success of the great military struggle, which accured her own deliverance from slavery, touched the national leart into a sentiment of pity for unhappy Cuba. Although the moral influence of the nation was against buman bondage in Cuba nothing was ever done, however in violation of national comity or dignity. Impulsive fillbusters from the United States often threw themselves into the Cuban revolution with perfect abandon, but never with the sanction of the United States government. Liberty is inviacible, however, and her allies are earth, sky, fire, water, air, and all moral forces of organized government—for these are at ennity with bondage. Homer says: "Whatever day makes man a slave takes half his worth away," and if this betrue the damage to the slaveholder was much more extensive. It was the moral effect of slavery upon society and political government that the good and wise men at home and abroad deplored. Truth is never so poten as when filtered through human experience and of experience with slavery the American people had had a surfett. From the planting of the British Colonies down to the war of the rebelliou slavery had been a vexatious problem. There was no interest in state or church that it did not affect. It hampered national prosperity, controlled courts, influenced legislation, and threw its lark shales accepted the there is a that ballon are affect. It hampered national prosperity, controlled courts, influenced legislation and threw his bark shales accepted the there is a that ballon are also the proposed and disconsolate night of a race's words. There is no British subject so black, so ignorant, so poor, but what her majesty's entire land and naval force are available to

If a great party, through duplicity, conservatism, and cowardice, abandon the freed people of the south, there is still another hope for them. I see a star in the east, coming out of the long and disconsolate night of a race's wrongs; it rises not to set amid tempest or is state or church that it did not affect. It is have long ago realized this slavery is a sum of all village and are noted that their growth and are noted that the growth and all the growth and the growth and the provinces in the noted that the nore. If there is more pound and the growth and the growth and the person of the most way in the provinces are properly the provinces and the growth and the provinces are properly respected. Neither the second of the growth and the growth and the provinces are properly respected. Neither the second of the growth and the grow

preciate the sulightened tendencies of the plan was the old Roman method of eman. Let wealth and commerce, have and learning DUFFY'S FURE MALT WHISKEY

presiste the suligitational toublessies of the state of the state of state of the s

hearts of free, grateful, and loyal subjects. No revolution will ever rock that throne or imperil its crown, except, perhaps, in behalf of still wider liberty of government—for a state without a king or nobles, a church without a bishop. But the friends of liberty here in this great republic will ever cherish a sentiment of profound gratitude to the Spanish nation for this noble decree of emancipation. It is with conscious pride that we remember the illustrious service rendered to mankind by two royal women of Spain—Isabella sent forth Christopher Columbus on a voyage that resulted in the discovery of America; and Maria Christina blotted out the last vestige of human slavery in North America. Bravo: Espana:

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WM. T. CUTTER. State Chemist of Connecticut.

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Gentlemen—A few weeks ago a friend sent me a half door of your Buffy's Pore Noil Wilskey, and so favorably inspressed was levilled in the sent of an analysis of a made by me in my official capacity as Connecticut State Chemist. Perhaps you will bester appreciate this analysis when Inform you family a go, while residing near the manufactore of whiskey in the most emment surgeous and physicians of New York city, expressing that the great difficulty they had experienced in procuring pure whiskey for medical purposes, and asking from my ong residence in the vicinity, as well as my skill as a chemist, if would furnish them a pure utriel of whiskey for manufacture of whiskey in the purposes, and asking from my ong residence in the vicinity, as well as my skill as a chemist, if would furnish them a pure utriel of whiskey for the use of the sick. I did as they requested, and for several years furnished them with a whiskey as nearly suitable for their purposes as I could find in Kentineky, but neither at that time, nor during the twenty years that based paed aince then, have I found or analyzed so pure an article of whiskey seeming to answer in every respect which they remired, intil, as stated, a few weeksago, I received a case of your whiskey through a friend. Having only a chemical knowledge of the process of manufacture of whiskey, as conducted in Kenticky, perhaps I am a better judge of the merits that our having only a chemical knowledge of the recess in any other whiskey the find it was absolutely pure. Sal navor found this to be the case in any other whiskey to find it was absolutely pure. Sal navor found this to be the case in any other whiskey to find it was absolutely pure. Sal navor found this to be the case in any other whiskey the find it was absolutely pure. Sal navor found this to be the case in any other whiskey to find it was absolutely pure. Sal navor found this to be the case in any other whiskey the find it was absolutely pure t

W. T. CUTTER.

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The LEARY stops at Piner Form and Corn beld Harnor each telp. The Mossil. It stops at Piner Form and Corn with Boston and Providence steamers. Both steamers connects with Boston and Providence steamers. Both steamers connect with Ariel for Richmand, Old Dominion line for New York and with allother railroad and steamboat lines at Norfolk.

Secure rooms and tickets at 1351 and 619 Pennsylvania avenue and office Knox Express. 663 Pennsylvania avenue, who will also check bearings at hostes and revise residences. LEARY'S Telephone Call, 745-3.

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FALL AND WINTER, 1886-7.

Saitings, Overcoatings, and Tronserings OF MY OWN IMPOSTATIONS. OPEN FOR THE INSPECTION OF ALL

sentiemen was are destrous of being wer earing their orders at the well known In-

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M 188 ANNIE E. MUMPHERY, 430 TENTH SINES A. V. MAKES CORSETS TO ORDER, in every sivie and material, and guarantees perfect the and comfort.

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WM. BALLANTYNE & SON, I W WALEN. T. L. CROPLEY. F. B. SPAFES. WALSH, CROPLEY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS. stocks, Grain, Provisions, & Petroleum.

we do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louissama State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Brawleys themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good taith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures stached in its advertisaments.

II Emly

We the understanced Banks and Bankers win our all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our count-ies. J. H. OGLESHY. Pres, La. Nat. Bank. J. W. KILBRETH, Fres. State Nat. Bank,

A. BALDWIN. Pres. N. O. Nat. Bank UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION: OVER A HALF MILLION DISTRIBUTED : LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. incorporated in 1868 for 25 years to the Legis lature for educational and charitable pair uses, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a receive find of over \$500,000 has since been added

if an overwhelling popular vote its fra-chise was made a part of the present State Con-stitution, adopted December 2. A. D. 1819 its straid Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It nover Scales or Postpones Look at the following distribution: EXTRAGEDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Single, New Orleans, TUES-DAY, DEC. 11, 1880. ) 0,00) Ticketsat Ten Dollars Each Malves, 35 Vifths, 82 Tenths, 51

LIST OF PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES 

only to the charge it is a second of the clearly giving for furneer information write clearly giving full address. Postal Notes, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter Currency invariably by express (at our expense), addressed M.A. DAUPHIN New Orleans I a.

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L LOYD'S E-CENT WASHINGTON EX-Baggage delivered to all parts of the city calloads, steamboots, &c. Furniture, sewing machines, type-writers, &c., carefully removed. Trunks taked to say part of the house without extra charge. Persons resuming to the city can leave their checks at either office.

Main Office: 17:0 Fst. N. W. and 80: and 8 sts. N. W. backmen! Howard House, Branch office, Duckett's Pharmacy, cor. Pa. av. and 22d st. N. W.; 266 O st. N. W.; Dobyns & Kinneten, druggists, 201 Fa. ave. S. E. and 312 with all 100 HAWLEY.

IOHN C. HAWLEY,

TRAVELERS' GUIDE Schedule in effect SUNDAY, NOV. 7, 1886, until further notice

Leave Washington from station, corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.

At Decelor a. m., returning resones Washington from station, corner of migion about 1500 p. m.

OCZ-OF L. L. BLAKE Captain.

Chyde's new express steam packet

Filliadeliphia, Washington, and
ALEXANDRIA.

At appointed saling strong, can
From Philiadeliphia every saurday, can
From Washington Fail River, and all points towin
Through and prompt connection with New
York, Boston, Fail River, and all points towin
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Line for Christophia,

AT appoint to the York of Co.

General Agents, Philadelphia

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J. H. JOHNSON & CO. For Suchardonh Vatley Railroad, and points

South, 10 a. m. and 0.30 p. m., daily. The 10

a m. has Seeper Washington to New Orleans,

100 p. m. steeper to Little Rock.

For Annanolis, 540 a. m., and 12:10 and 4:30

p. m., on Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m.,

For way stations between Washington and

taitimore, 5:30, 8:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:30,

4:40, 7:30, and 11:30 p. m. Oo Sunday, 8:30 a. m.,

and 1:30, 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, and 11:30 p. m. For

stations on Metropolitan Branch, 6:35 a. m.,

daily, except Sunday, and 5:31 p. m., daily, 4:40

p. m., daily, except Sunday, for principal

stations on Metropolitan Branch; 8:40 a. in.

daily, on Sunday stors at all stations. For

Gaillersburg and intermediate points, 10:30

s. m. 1:20 and 11:21 p. m., daily, except Sunday,

For Hagerstown 10:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.,

daily, except Sunday.

Trains arrive from the West daily, 6:20, 7:20

s. m., 1:15, 6:30, and 11:21 p. m., Little Rock

Express.

From Philadelphia. Chester, Wilminston

From Philadelphia. Chester, Wilminston Express).

From Philadelphia. Chester, Wilmington, and Havre de Grace, 11:40 a. m., 5:20 p. m., and and Havre on crace, Have a. m., 5,2p, m., and in p. m. daily.
From Wilmington, Del., and intermediate points north of Bailmore, 11,15 a. m.
From Annapolis 8,38 a. m., and 1,39 and 5,25 p. m. From Annapolis 8,38 a. m., and 1,39 and 5,25 p. m. From Harper's Ferry and Valley Railroad, 5,20 b. m. daily excess Sunday.

From Harper's Ferry and Valley Railroad, 570 p. m. daily, except Sunday, From Frederick and intermediate points, 8.25 s. m. and \$2.15 p. m. daily, except sunday, Trains leave maitmore for Washington at \$10,6.50 / 172, 9.90, 9.00, and 10.80 s. m. 1210, 220, 5.4,4.23, 5.626, 7.45, 9. and 11 p. m.; on sundays, 6.26, 7.29, 9.90, and 9.90 s. m.; 120, 221, 122, 5.90 6.25, 7.15, 9. and 11.00 p. m. all tense from Washington Sopat Relay Station except 1.25, 215, and 6.40 p. m. For further information apply at the Baitimore and Ohio Ticket Office - Washington Station of Sund 155 Pennsylvania avenue, correction 6.9 and 155 Pennsylvania avenue, correction 6.9 and 155 Pennsylvania avenue, correction 6.9 For firther information apply at the Batti-more and Ome Ticket Office-Washington sta-tion of said 1551 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, where orders will be taken for baggace to be checked and received at any point in the city. C. E. LORD, B. DUNHAM, G. B. LORD, G. P. A. Gen. Manager, Baltimore.

MAKES OORSETS TO ORDER,

OLD SAUL, in person, who
has traveled all over the United
SAUL STREET CONTROL OF SAULAN
OLD SAUL, in person, who
has traveled all over the United
SAUL STREET CONTROL OF SAULAN
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LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE
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AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

WM. BALLANTYNE & SON.

If W. WALER,

W. WALER, Cars, 940 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and 400 p. m. daily.
For Boston without change, 2,50 p. m. every day.
For Boston without change, 2,50 p. m. every day.
For Brookiyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jorsey City with bosts of Brookiyn and nex, affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage across New York city.
For Philadelphia, 75,5, 9, and 11,10 p. m., 240, 415, 649, 10, and 11,20 p. m. Limited Express, 9,40 a. m. week days, and 4,00 p. m., daily.

11:37 p. m. On Sunday at 6:00, 9:25, 11:00 a.m., 6:01 and 10:05 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6:00, 11:20 a. m. daily, and 4:35 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 5:05, 6:00, 10:01, 10:13 a. m., 1:20, 3:00, 3:23, 5:10, 7:30, 5:23 and 10:27 p. m., and 12:10 mininght (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:06 and 10:31 a. m., 5:10, 9:32, 10:32 p. m., and 12:10 might.

These and information at the office, northeast corner of 10th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the cheeking of beginger to destination from botels and residences.

General Passenger Agent.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager.

PREDMONT AIR LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 14, 1886. Trains leave B. & P. Station, Sixth and B

Trains leave B. & P. Station, Sixth and B streets—

9:00 A. M.—Isatiy for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Lynchiborg, Rocky Mourt, Danville, Baleagh, Charlotte, Alama, and all points South, Pullman Palace Buffer Siceping Car Washington to Atlanta and Washington to New Orleans.

9:05 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Manassas, Strasburg, and intermediate station.

5:00 P. M.—Usally for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Charlotte-wille, Staunton, Lonisville, Charlotte-wille, Staunton, Lonisville, Charlotte-wille, Staunton, Lonisville, Charlotte-Wille, Staunton, Lonisville, Charlotte-Columbia, Alken, Answelle, Charlotte Columbia, Alken, Answelle, Charlotte, Columbia, Alken, Answelle, Wishon, Answelle, Wishon, Charlotte, Charl

8 TUEsTricough frains from the south arrive Washhighors 30.2 m. 1.20 p. m. and from Louishighors 30.2 m. Strasburg focal 1075 a. m.
Thelets sleeping four reservations, and information intrinshed and bagings checked at
dipo. 60 Pennsylvania avenue, and at peasenger station. Pennsylvania vallroad. Sixth and
B streets.

JAS L. TAYLOR.

General Passenger Amont.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.
(Leave B. & P. Dopot, sixth and B streets.)
1955 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Point
Comfort, and Norfolk, Daily except Contest, and Nortone, Party Caceps Sunday,

100 A. M. For all the Virginia Springs and the west, daily except Sunday. Free Observation Car from Charlettesvilla.

530 P. M. Ffor the Virginia Springs and the west. Solid train, with Pullman secrete to Cinciumati and St. Louis. Fast express daily.

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Rooms 75c, and \$1 per day: from \$10 to Ess
ser mouth. Passenger Elevator and all first
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JOHN H. HARRIS, Proprietor. THE SUBITE.

WARRESTON, D. C. . HET AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. FOUR THOM FIRE ESCAPES, AST CKENS IS AND \$4 PER DAY. GT. JAMES HOTEL;

CON THE EUROPEAN PLAN Corner Bigth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue